IMPERIAL BUREAU OF MYCOLOGY

VERSLAGEN EN MEDEDEELINGEN VAN DEN PLANTENZIEKTENKUNDIGEN DIENST TE WAGENINGEN, No. 13a.

THE PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN THE NETHERLANDS

THIRD EDITION

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THE PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Various districts of the officers of the Phytopathological Service.

THE PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The activity of this Service is vast and various and extends over a wide dominion. The staff includes:

An Inspector, Director of the said Service.

Six Phytopathologists (one of these acting as loco-chief).

An Ornithologist and one assistent-ornithologist.

Ten Technical Officials and twenty-three Controllers on field-duty.

A Technical Official for the fitting up of collections and the museum.

The administrative staff is composed of nine employees, and besides there are eight assistants and servants employed in the experimentation-fields and the laboratories.

The work is divided among the following sections:

1. Section for the examination of diseased or damaged plants, sent in bij agri-, horti- and sylviculturists; advice is given as to measures to be taken; and the effectiveness of such measures is inquired after;

2. Section for propagating measures against plant-diseases in horticulture;

3. Section for the propagation of measures against the plant-diseases in agriculture;

4. Section of ornithology and aviculture in woods and orchards;

5. Section of the museum, collections and exhibitions;

6. Section for controlling the execution of the laws, regulating the measures against certain diseases. Besides, for the inspecting of plants, bulbs and potatoes to be exported;

7. Section of administration and statistics.

The activity of each Section will be specified below.

SECTION I.

It is necessary that agri-, horti- and sylviculturists and all people who practise the culture of plants, should be able to get information about the diseases and damages that occur in

their crops. Formerly this information was supplied by the Institute for Phytopathology, likewise established at Wageningen. Ever since July 1, 1919, however, the activity of this Institute is limited to the investigation of some special plant-diseases, the cause of which is as yet unknown or insufficiently known; at the same time it is an educational Institution. The Phytopathological Service is now charged with all other work concerning the combating of plant-diseases in the Netherlands.

As soon as the Phytopathological Service — in connection with specimens sent in for investigation — has detected a plant-disease, the latter is investigated with the help of the technical employees, and all possible measures are taken to combat the disease effectively. Both inspection and advice are gratuitous, and the public avail themselves largely of this opportunity.

The number of advices amounted:

in 1919	to	496	in 1924	to	1575
1920	,,	1798	1925	,,	1748
1921	,,	1576	1926	,,	2064
1922	,,	1369	1927	,,	2262
1923	,,	1423			

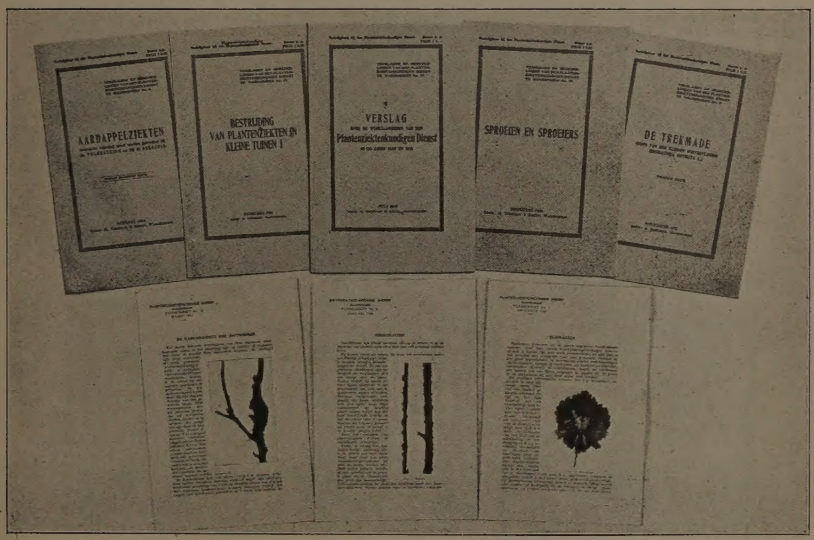
Laboratories have been instituted for said investigations; they are provided with every requisite for the growing of fungi and the rearing of insects, which is often found indispensable for the fixation of the cause of the disease. If necessary the diseased plants are planted in experimental-fields for the sake of a closer study; infection-experiments are made, and measures of fighting the disease are studied as to their efficiency.

Whenever new or scarcely-known diseases are discovered, the conditions of life of the parasite are investigated, and the efficiency of various remedies is fixed. These investigations are made only if the general work allows of them and if they are not too extensive.

The advices given bij this section and the investigations, are published in the following papers:

Mededeeling	Nr.	12.	Annual report of the Phytopathological Service for the year 1919.
,,	,,	27.	Idem for the year 1920/21.
,,	,,	31.	,, ,, ,, ,, 1922.
,,	,,	34.	,, ,, ,, ,, 1923.
,,	,,	41.	,, ,, ,, ,, 1924.
,,	,,	44.	,, ,, ,, ,, 1925.
,,	,,	51.	,, ,, ,, ,, 1926.

Mededeeling Nr. 18. Phytopathological Observations I, Elm disease e.o.
,, ,, 18. Idem II, Results of Field-inspection of potatoes.
,, ,, 24. ,, III, Elm disease e. o.
,, ,, 28. ,, IV, On leather jackets.
,, ,, 31. ,, V, Cabbage diseases.
,, ,, 42. ,, VI, A study on leather jackets.
,, ,, 49. Dusting from aeroplaines for combating insects.



Bulletins and Leaflets.

Occasionally press notices are forwarded to professional periodicals and dailies, and to all authorities on agri- and horticultural matters, in which notices the appearance of certain diseases or noxious animals is announced, and the measures for combating or preventing them are made known.

Further the Phytopathological Service has published a series of pamphlets (Vlugschriften), in which important diseases and injurious animals are described popularly, together with the curative or preventative measures. The number of pamphlets hitherto published amounts to 42. They are delivered to all persons interested at prime cost.

Especially for advising private gardeners two publications are available, viz: Mededeeling no. 19 and 21, Combating plant-diseases in small gardens I and II.

SECTION 2.

The knowledge of plant-diseases and prohibitive measures in practical horticulture has not kept pace with the progress of phytopathological science. In the first place, as a rule, the horticulturists themselves lack a sufficient knowledge even of the ordinary diseases and insects, and their dangerousness, and 2 they don't know the measures that may be taken to combat or prevent them, or — and this is even worse — they do know them, but either don't apply them, or apply them the wrong way.

By propagating this knowledge it has been endeavoured to remedy this evil, with conspicuous success. It goes without saying that the said propaganda can only concern such diseases and insects as can be combated by an effective and practicable method.

Every propagative action must needs be preceded by:

1. an inquiry into the most efficient and practicable method of combating the disease, if such a method has not yet been discovered;

2. an inquiry into the spread and the dangerousness of the disease or the pest.

When satisfactory results are obtained, a drastic propaganda is instituted in the districts where the disease or pest has been detected, by means of lectures, by distributing pamphlets, by inserting short notices in local papers, and chiefly by personal visits to the growers. As a rule, a lecture is followed by a demonstration of the method on the field, e.g. spraying. This propaganda is not discontinued before the utility of the method has been generally recognized, and the growers are able to discriminate the disease or the damage. If possible, the execution of the method prescribed is controlled for some time, because the inaccurate or wrong application of the remedy may yield unfavourable results, which might shake the credit of the method. This control is the more necessary as some diseases or noxious insects after having caused great damage, will sometimes appear far less dangerous, a fact that may mislead the public into believing the prohibitive measures to be superfluous.

At this work the staff is assisted by Correspondents, mostly growers, or farmers of note and standing who, of their own free will cooperate at the controlling of gardens, orchards, etc.

Evidently, the correspondents do not occupy themselves with all or even a great number of plant-diseases, but they concentrate their attention upon some diseases that are of great importance, e.g. the American gooseberry-mildew. In this manner the possibility has been proved of implicating the growers themselves in the propaganda for combating plant-diseases. Further particulars concerning the correspondents, employed in the Phytopathological service will be found sub 3.

The section of propaganda are making a great use of ,,Ver-

Spraying in a nursery.

slagen en Mededeelingen of the Phytopathological Service'', i.e. pamphlets in which the parasite, about which the propaganda is concerned, is described, its spread is indicated, and also the damages it may cause; besid es the method of combating it, is amply described.

Hitherto have been published:

Nr. 1. The bud-moth of the currant-shrub (Incurvaria capitella).

Nr. 2. The ,,red worm'' of the raspberry (Lampronia rubiella).

Nr. 3. The caterpillar of the small wintermoth (Cheimatobia brumata).

Nr. 5. Scales on peach and vine.
Nr. 8. The cabbage-fly (Chortophila brassicae).
Nr. 10. The silver leave disease of fruit-trees.
Nr. 15. Experiments with smoke for the protection of crop from night-frost.
Nr. 20. The codlin-moth.
Nr. 25. Combating tomato-diseases in England.
Nr. 26. Diseases of tomatoes.
Nr. 29. The larger and the smaller Narcissusfly.
Nr. 33. Spraying and spraying-machines.
Nr. 43. Proved remedies against plant-diseases and noxious insects in horticulture.
Nr. 50. Scabdisease on apples and pears.

The above pamphlets are to be had at prime cost (25—75 cents); they are ordered in large numbers by growers.

SECTION 3.

The propaganda of combating plant-diseases and noxious insects in agriculture has been started in the same manner. Agriculture covering a far greater extent and being less centralised than horticulture, it was desirable to obtain a great many co-operators who, in their several districts, should promote the divulgation of the knowledge of plant-diseases and noxious insects, and who should rouse the growers to apply the curative or preventative remedies. Said co-operators are the correspondents, mentioned before sub 2. As a rule they are practised growers, who have obtained a diploma at an agricultural or horticultural school and hold a rather prominent place among the local agricultural unions. As a rule there is only one correspondent in each community; in some cases, however, in large communities, there are two or three.

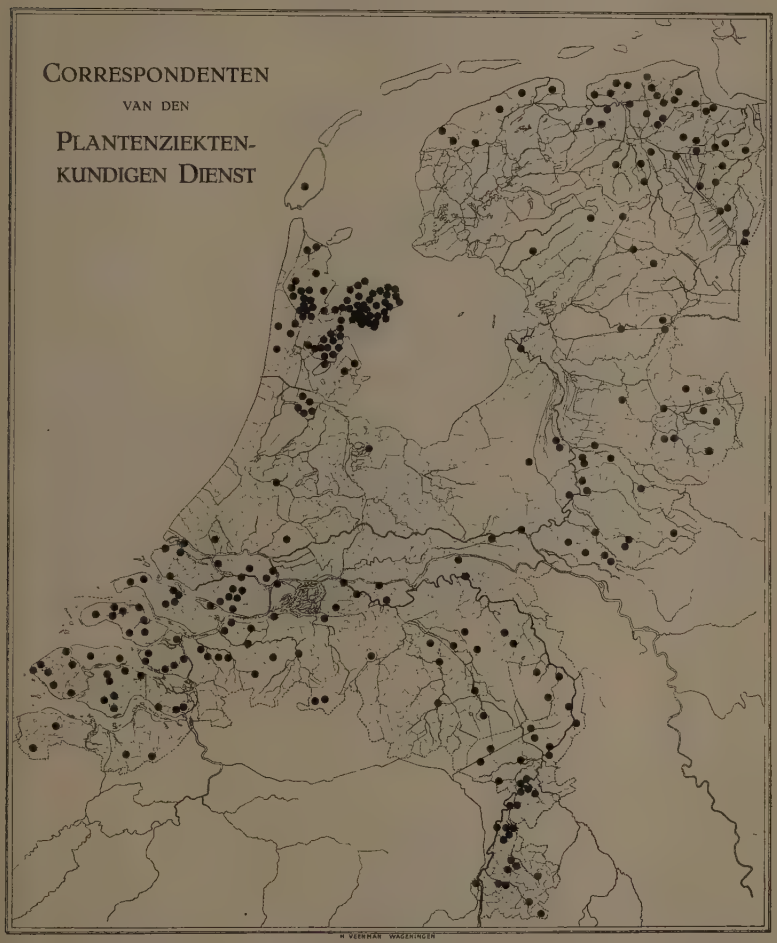
Their number amounts to more than 300. The map on page 9 shows the distribution of the correspondents over the country.

It is necessary that the correspondents should be conversant with the most important diseases and damages of crops, expecially with such as concern the propaganda. To further this, meetings are held in winter, and in summer excursions are organized for demonstrating plant-diseases on the field.

Correspondents are not remunerated for their services, but all the publications of the Service and occasionally other writings are forwarded to them cost-free. They receive an indemnification for travelling-and-hotel expenses of winter meetings and excursions.

In this manner the knowledge of plant-diseases is spread and the measures to be taken against them are popularized.

By inserting notices in agricultural periodicals the attention



of all persons interested is attracted to the appearance of diseases and to the desirability of applying some method or other, e.g. the spraying of potatoes with Bordeaux-mixture, the disinfecting of seed-material, etc.

As the application of methods for disinfecting seed varies in proportion of the quality of the seed, an investigation into the influence of the disinfectants upon the germinative power of the seed must sometimes precede the promulgation of said notices.

The agricultural department takes also great pains in improving the inspection of crops on field, the produce of which is to be sold as seed- or planting-material. The inspection itself is carried out by the provincial Agricultural Associations, but the Phytopathological Service contributes in the training of the provincial inspectors and in the improvement of the inspection system.

Extension work in the field.

Some of the publications of the Service are also written on behalf of the education of the inspectors in connection with plant-diseases that may be transferred by seed- or planting-material viz. Mededeeling no. 6 (see below).

These publications have proved to be of great importance for the inspection of crops on field as well as for the education of the farmers. Moreover the Phytopathological Service has — by means of regular courses — contributed to the increase of the knowledge of inspectors concerning plant-diseases which may be transferred by seed- or planting-material. Occasionally the Service itself has taken part in the inspections.

In consequence of the field-inspections many growers have — of late years — applied themselves to selection, in order to raise disease-free seed- and planting-material. Here, too, the

Service lends its assistance, especially as regards the selection of early and late potatoes.

Lectures are given wherever they are wanted or asked for by the growers.

Hitherto have been published the following agricultural papers:

Mededeeling:

Nr. 4. Covered and loose smut of wheat and barley.
Nr. 6. Potato diseases that are to be paid regard to in case of inspection or selection.
Nr. 7. Damage from insects on ploughed-up pasture-ground in 1918.
Nr. 11. Plant diseases to be taken into account when inspecting fields.
Nr. 14. Protection of the mole.
Nr. 16. Wart disease of potatoes (Black Scab) (also published in English, no. 16a.).
Nr. 23. Stripe-disease of barley.
Nr. 32. Early harvesting of potatoes for seed-purposes.
Nr. 40. Investigations on the susceptibility of potatoes for wart disease in the years 1922—'24.
Nr. 45. Wheat-bulbfly and fritfly.
Nr. 47. Attack of sugarbeets and mangolds bij Phoma betae.
Nr. 48. Blue spots in potatoes.

SECTION 4.

The work of the ornithological section is a very important one. It finds out which bird-species are to be found in each district of our country and to what extent; a the same time the circumstances are stated upon which the presence or absence of certain species depends. The increase or decrease of species in successive years is stated. Data concerning their breeding are gathered, as the duration of the breeding-period and the raising of one or two broods.

These investigations are important for the fixation of the season of gathering lapwing- and sea-gull-eggs. Concerning some very useful hole-breeders, several important results have been obtained with regard to the duration of the breeding period, which is greater in proportion as the breeding begins at an earlier date. It is desirable that the investigation of bird-food should be continued and improved, in order to ascertain the usefulness or injuriousness of several species.

The results of these investigations serve as a directive for practical aviculture, i.e. the procuring of breeding-facilities in

woods and orchards for the useful birds, and the combating of noxious birds. The desirability of favouring the presence of useful birds is beyond all doubt, and under the guidance of the phytopathological service many attempts have been made in that respect; we are hoping that the probability of insect-pests

Inspection of nestboxes.

(as in 1919 the striped fir-caterpillar and the nun-caterpillar) will considerably diminish. On the other hand, methods must be found for driving away of destroying such birds as will cause local damage. Publications on this matter are:

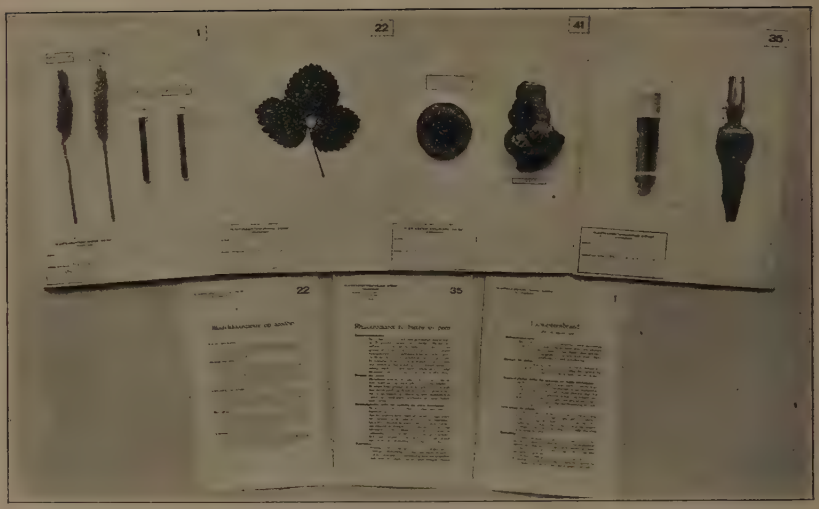
Mededeeling Nr. 17. Increasing birds by means of artificial holes.
,, Nr. 30. Increasing and Studying birds 1922;
,, Nr. 38. The Starling;
,, Nr. 39. The Rook in the Netherlands.

Exhibit on an agricultural show.

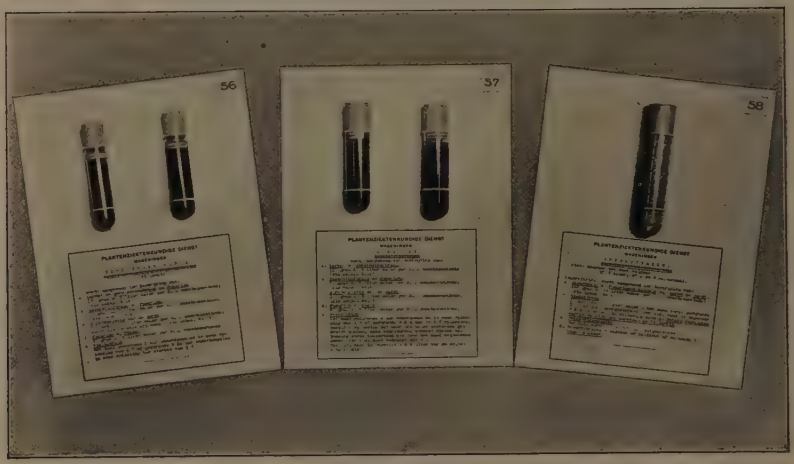
SECTION 5.

Whenever it is possible to do so, material is forwarded to the important horticultural and agricultural shows: diseased or injured fragments of plants, both preserved in alcohol or formalin, desiccated or fresh; besides apparatuses, used for combating plant-diseases. At the same time, synoptic tables are exhibited to show the working of the Service. The museum serves as a permanent exhibition for the inspection of visitors. Several shows being frequently opened at the same time, sufficient material has been collected for supplying five shows.

This section also makes collections for the use of schools. and agricultural and horticultural courses (see fig.). The material for these collections is carefully selected in large quantities by the officials. Said collections, composed by experts, will prove to be very useful for educational purposes with regard to the knowledge of plant-diseases. Of Series I, 55 are now available. Series II, consists of large-size-photographs of plantdiseases of which 11 are available.



Specimens of plant-diseases for schools and courses.



Insecticides and fungècides.

Inspection of plants.

SECTION 6.

The Plant-disease Act (of July 17, Staatsblad nr. 212) entitles the Service to prescribe measures for combating plant-diseases or plant-damaging insects, whenever they prove to be dangerous for culture. Hitherto measures have been prescribed against two diseases, viz. the American gooseberry-mildew, the wart disease of potatoes and the yellow disease of hyacinths. Every year all localities where said diseases show or may appear, are inspected as minutely as possible, and wherever they are detected such measures are prescribed as the Director of the Service thinks meet. The effects of said measures are carefully controlled.

In order to combat the American gooseberry-mildew, two methods can be followed: 1. spraying in April or May with alcaline Burgondy mixture ($1\frac{1}{2}$ K.G. soda (sel de soude), $1\frac{1}{2}$ K.G. copper-sulphate and 100 L. water); 2. pruning off of the tops of all twigs of this year's growth in winter, the burning of prunings, and digging up of the soil underneath and between the shrubs. The transport of affected gooseberries is controlled, and is solely allowed when destined for factories, to be worked up.

On fields where the wart disease of potatoes has been stated, all the potatoes are confiscated, and rendered harmless by boiling: Moreover the growing of potatoes on these fields is only permitted for varieties which have proved to be resistant against wart disease; the growers receive an indemnification if the prohibition should entail any loss. In our country the spread of the wart disease is not considerable and the most energetic measures are taken to prevent the spread of it; especially the interdict on

Inspection of bulbs.

growing wart susceptible potatoes, which is carried through very strictly, is a most efficacious measure.

In connection with the restrictive conditions to which several countries subject the import of live plants, bulbs and potatoes, an extensive inspection service has been instituted. Evidently the energetic propaganda which is made in our country for the promoting of measures against plant-diseases greatly contributes to the improvement of the health-conditions of our crops. At the same time it may be stated that the material exported, is of the best of our growth. Moreover a strict inspection is established with regard to the export to countries which require a declaration of health.

The Netherlands have been the first to subject plants to

inspection, at the moment they are packed for export, a proceeding which affords to the importing country the safest guarantee of absence of disease and noxious insects. One by one the plants are examined by our officials: likewise the inspection of bulbs and potatoes is carried through unremittedly in the most efficacious manner. The Netherlands had already instituted this control (export-inspection), before any country had required it as a restrictive condition.

Inspection of potatoes.

In consequence of the increase of the number of countries requiring a Certificate of health accompanying live plants and plant-products, that are imported, the number of inspections has increased considerably. Woody and herbaceous plants, bulbs, potatoes, gooseberries and other fruits, seeds are put under inspection according to the regulations of different countries.

The number of cases, packages etc., and that of the Certificates issued in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 amounted to:

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Certificates	32.417	40.684	49.548	45.749	75.433	68.900
Bulbs (cases)	158.490	182.066	194.735	235.387	247.943	302.677
Plants (cases).....	31.042	39.100	43.008	34.846	40.865	45.265
Potatoes (bags)	620.811	777.113	2.856.349	1.529.721	5.973.371	6.335.859
Gooseberries (K.G.)	1.658,418	4.478.386	1.998.084	2.270,707	3.288,542	2.087.936

The whole staff of technical officers and inspectors is emploied in these inspections.

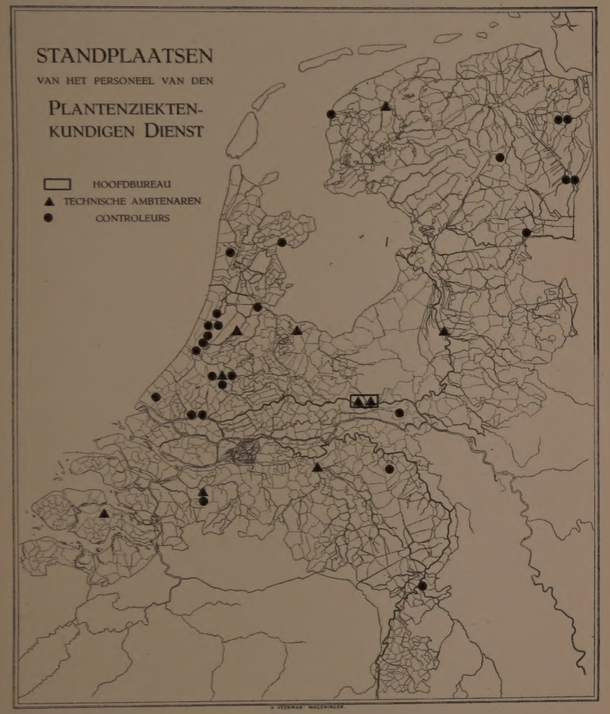
On account of the fact, that the burning-point of the inspection of the various products is reached at various epochs, several inspectors have to be removed one or more times a year to the district, where at that moment they are urgently needed. That is of course the district, from where at that time the largest export takes place and where in consequence thereof the most inspection-work has to be done.

The accompanying maps show the concentration of the inspectors in various districts and at various epochs. It may be stated, that especially for the inspectors of early and of late potatoes respectively 69 and 108 interim-inspectors are appointed.

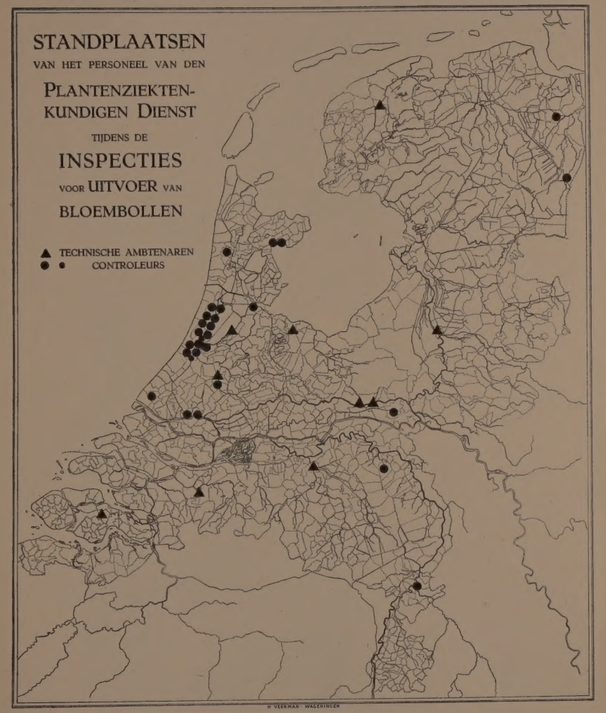
SECTION 7.

The Administrative section employs one administrative official and eight clerks. The number of letters and parcels sent in amounts already to more than 1000 monthly, whereas the number of despatches exceeds that figure considerably. All the grounds where gooseberry shrubs grow, are carefully noted with a view to the mildew-inspection; and all the plots where wart disease has been stated are registered.

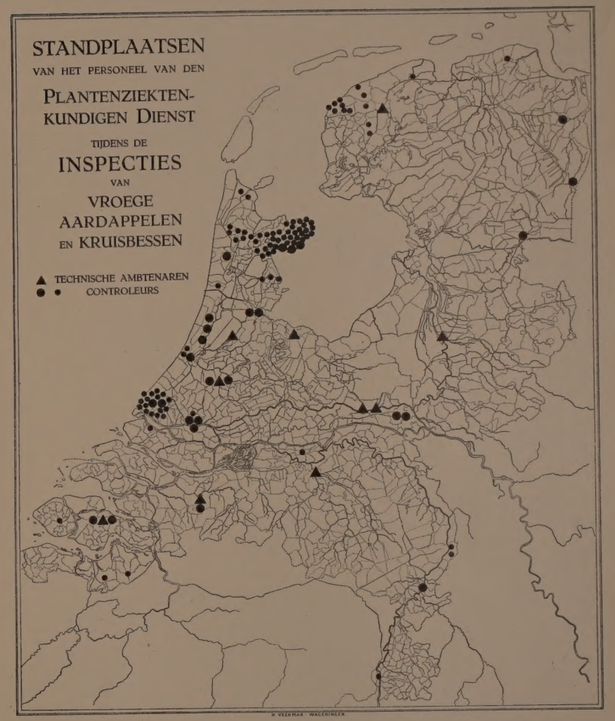
One special official is charged with collecting data on plant-diseases and noxious animals, scattered over the pages of agricultural literature. These data relate to the nomenclature, biology, spread, injuriousness and parasites of as many fungi and noxious animals as can be traced, and serve as a book of reference about these parasites which is as complete as circumstances will allow.



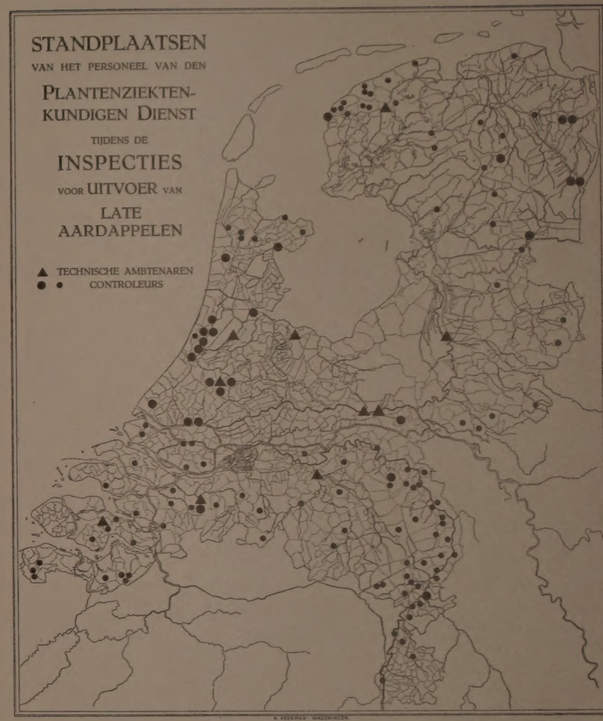
Stations of the inspection-staff in ordinary circumstances.



Stations of the inspection-staff for the bulb shipping-season.



Stations of the inspection-staff for the early potato shipping-season.



Stations of the inspection-staff for the late potato shipping-season.

PUBLICATIES VAN DEN PLANTENZIEKTENKUNDIGEN DIENST

verkrijgbaar tegen den hieronder vermelden prijs bij den **Inspecteur, Hoofd van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst te Wageningen.**

Vlugschriften:

Prijs 4 cts. per stuk + verzendkosten, bedragende voor 1 ex. 3 cts., 10 ex. 5 cts., 50 ex. 10 cts.

1. Bladluizen.
2. Schildluizen.
3. Bladaaltjes.
4. Resultaten van proeven met Californische pap.
5. Sproeimachines.
6. Bordeauxsche pap en Normaalpappoeder.
7. Californische pap.
8. Carbolineum en andere sproeimiddelen tegen dieren.
9. Selderieziekten.
10. Koolziekten.
11. Eenige Rhododendron-vijanden.
12. Eenige belangrijke rozenvijanden.
13. De kankerziekte der ooftboomen.
14. De kleine wintervlinder.
15. De fritvlieg.
16. Zaaigraanontsmetting.
17. De bessenbladwesp.
18. Bestrijding van steen- en stuifbrand in tarwe en gerst.
19. Het stengelaaltje.
20. Het bieten- of haveraaltje.
21. Het wortelaaltje.
22. Roest in granen.
23. Vlekken- en Macrosporiumziekte der boonen.
24. Vlekkenziekte der erwten.
25. Bietenwortelbrand.
26. Aaltjesziekten in bolgewassen.
27. Aardappelwratziekte.
28. Rondknop bij zwarte bessen.
29. Bloedluis.
30. De slakvormige bastaardrups der ooftboomen.
31. Beukenwolluis.
32. De zgn. „meeldauw" der tomaten.
33. De eizen- en wilgensnuiter (*Cryptorhynchus lapathi L.*).
34. Wilgenhaantjes.
35. Iepenspintkevers.
36. Het spint (roode spin).
37. De klaverkanker.
38. Pokziekte van het pereblad.
39. Bestrijding van den Amerikaanschen kruisbessenmeeldauw.
40. De bestrijding der emelten.
41. Ontsmetting van aardappelen met Sublimaat.
42. Drinkbakken voor vogels en andere dieren.

PUBLICATIES VAN DEN PLANTENZIEKTENKUNDIGEN DIENST

verkrijgbaar tegen den hieronder vermelden prijs, franco per post bij den **Inspecteur, Hoofd van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst te Wageningen.**

Mededeelingen:

1. De spruitvreter of knopworm der bessenstruiken (12 blz., 5 fig. en 2 kaartjes). f 0.35.
2. De roode worm der frambozen (14 blz., 3 fig. en 2 kaartjes). f 0,35.
3. De trekmade (22 blz., 6 fig. en 2 kaartjes). f 0.35
4. Brandziekten van granen (24 blz., 12 fig.). f 0,30.
5. Dopluis op perzik en druif (16 blz., 8 fig.). f 0.25.
6. Aardappelziekten, waarmede rekening moet worden gehouden bij de veldkeuring en bij de selectie (24 blz., 1 gekl. en 17 zwarte fig.). f 0.40.

6a. Guide pour l'inspection aux champs et pour la selection des pommes de terre.

7. Insectenschade op gescheurd grasland in 1918 (8 blz.). f 0.15.
8. De Koolvlieg (*Chortophila Brassicae Bché*), (19 blz., 13 fig.). f 0.25.
9. Ziekten van aardappelknollen (16 blz., 1 tabel en 17 fig.). f 0.25.
10. De Loodglansziekte onzer ooftboomen (12 blz., 2 platen). 2e druk. f 0,20.
11. Plantenziekten, waarmede rekening moet worden gehouden bij de veldkeuring (14 blz., 3 platen). f 0.20.
12. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Phytopathologischen Dienst in het jaar 1919 (48 blz.). f 0.65. (Uitverkocht).
13. Le service phytopathologique aux Pays-bas (9 blz.). f 0.15.

13a. The Phytopathological Service in the Netherlands. (18 blz., 16 fig.). f 0.25.

13b. Statens Plantepatologisk kontor i Nederlandene.

14. De bescherming van den mol (12 blz. met bijlage). f 0.20.
15. Proefnemingen met rook, ter bescherming van gewassen tegen nachtvorsten (23 blz., 11 fig.). f 0.70.
16. De aardappelwratziekte in Nederland (24 blz., 8 fig.). f 0.25.

16a. Black scab (wart disease) in the Netherlands.

16b. La maladie verruqueuse (gale-noire) des pommes de terre aux Pays-Bas.

16c. Der Kartoffelkrebs in den Niederlanden.

17. Vogelcultuur door middel van nestkasten (24 blz., 2 platen). f 0.25.
18. Plantenziektenkundige waarnemingen I: Iepenziekte, Cattleya-kevertje. Tarweontsmetting (20 blz. en 1 plaat). f 0.30.
19. Bestrijding van plantenziekten in kleine tuinen I (20 blz., 3 platen, 22 fig.). f 0.30.
20. Wormstekigheid bij appel en peer (18 blz., 2 platen). f 0.25.
21. Bestrijding van plantenziekten in kleine tuinen II (18 blz., 5 platen, 25 fig.). f 0.35.
22. Plantenziektenkundige waarnemingen II. Gezondheidstoestand van te velde gekeurde aardappelen. Gal aan Arabis alpina. Vogelcultuur in fruittuinen (27 blz., 8 fig.). f 0.35.
23. De Strepenziekte van de gerst (18 blz., 4 platen). f 0.30.
24. Plantenziektenkundige waarnemingen III: Iepenziekte. Chloroclystis rectangulata (40 blz., 4 platen); f 0.45.
25. Bestrijding van tomatenziekten in Engeland (reisverslag). f 0.15.
26. Ziekten en beschadigingen van tomaten (30 blz., 2 tab., 21 fig.). f 0.45.
27. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in de jaren 1920 en 1921 (92 blz., 2 staten, 2 platen). f 1.—.
28. Plantenziektenkundige waarnemingen IV: Over Emelten (40 blz., 4 platen). f 0.45.
29. De Groote en de Kleine Narcisvlieg (7 blz. en 1 plaat). f 0.10.
30. Vogelcultuur en Vogelstudie 1922 (28 blz., 12 fig.). f 0.35.
31. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in het jaar 1922 (60 blz.). f 0.45.
32. Het vroeg rooien van aardappelen voor pootgoed (12 blz.). f 0.15.
33. Sproeien en Sproeiers (34 blz., 5 pl.). f 0.30.
34. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in het jaar 1923 (66 blz., 2 platen). f 0,60.
35. Plantenziektenkundige waarnemingen V: Kool: Rotstronken, Stippel- en Randjeskool (12 blz., 9 platen). f 0.50.
36. De Plantenziektenkundige Dienst in Nederland (73 blz.). f 0.55.
37. De herdenking van het 25-jarig bestaan van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst, 29 November 1924 (44 blz.). f 0.40.
38. De Spreeuw (16 blz. en 1 pl.). f 0.15.
39. De Roek in Nederland (14 blz. en 1 kaart). f 0.15.
40. Onderzoek naar de vatbaarheid van aardappelsoorten voor de wratziekte in de jaren 1922—'24 (25 blz.). f 0.20.
41. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in het jaar 1924 (64 blz., 2 platen). f 0.50.
42. Plantenziektenkundige waarnemingen VI: Een studie over Emelten (108 blz., 10 tab. 2 platen). f 1.40.
43. Deugdelijke middelen tegen plantenziekten en schadelijke dieren in den tuinbouw (16 blz.). f 0.15.
44. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in het jaar 1925 (124 blz., 7 pl.). f 0.90.
45. Smalle graanvlieg en fritvlieg (22 blz., 1 plaat). f 0.25.
46. De berichtendienst van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst (17 blz.). f 0,15.
47. Aantasting van suikerbieten en mangelwortels door Phoma betae Frank. (27 blz., 3 platen). f 0.25.
48. Het blauw worden van aardappelen (40 blz., 2 gekleurde platen). f 0.25.
49. Insectenbestrijding uit vliegtuigen (66 blz., 1 tekstfig., 8 platen). f 0.60.
50. De schurftziekte bij appel en peer (24 blz., 2 tekstfig., 3 platen) f 0.20.
51. Verslag over de werkzaamheden van den Plantenziektenkundigen Dienst in het jaar 1926 (100 blz., 1 tekstfig. en 6 platen) f 0.80.
52. De aardappelziekte (*Phytophthora infestans*) (ter perse).
53. Een waarschuwingsdienst voor het optreden van de aardappelziekte (ter perse).